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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, JULY 29.

IRISH TITHES BILL.

Upon the order of the day for the house going into a committee on the Irish tithes bill being read, Mr. O'CONNELL rose.—He said it was his intention to move, as he before announced, that the bill be adjourned to the next session. It could not be satisfactorily discussed in the present session, or passed into a law with any advantage to Ireland. It contained nearly two hundred clauses, and it was now the 29th of July. The bill was one of the disturbances of that ill-fated country fowed from tithes, and even where other causes existed tithes were raised up with them, and aggravated the consequences of other evils. He had no doubt that it was the intention of government to restore tranquillity to Ireland; it was plainly their duty to have their interest. If ever there was a measure requiring the coolest and most painful deliberation it was the present one, more depended on it than on any other for the pacification of Ireland. But was it such a measure to effect the good he had no doubt its framers designed? He unhesitatingly asserted that it was not. Tithes owners, lay and ecclesiastical, obtained great advantages within the last twelve years, which they did not possess before.—Before that period they were left in a great degree under the control of public opinion, and, indeed, of individual will. Then any person could, if he thought that the tithes claimed too exorbitant, serve the tithes owner with notice to take away his tithes before a certain day, the tenant was at liberty to leave the teeth of the ground standing, and if the tithes owner neglected to act on the notice the occupier was not responsible for any damage that might be done to the tithes. The tithes owner being thus in a great measure in the power of the farmer was frequently forced to yield, and the arrangements between both parties were generally equitable. There was then no conversation of the vested interests of the tithes owners, no peculiar safeguards thrown round their rights. But after that period the tithes commutation act was passed, which gave the clergy a power of distress, and a claim over the tithes; but what he had not before, a claim over the whole landed property of the country. Before that their right was a perishable and transient nature, but by that act their title was made alien on all property; nay, more, the clergy were given the option of entering into or rejecting the commutation. The parishioners could not enforce it. After six years' experience, what had been the effect of that bill?—Why, one universal burst of resistance to tithes all over the country; and now the government were making another disastrous experiment, and turning over another leaf in the book of Irish calamities. To avert the evil, the bill was to be carried into effect at once, but there was to be a period of transition of doubt and uncertainty. He could well comprehend a bill of relief that was to be put in operation at once; but there was a bill that would not come into full operation till 1839. If the government expected that any good could result from the measure, why not meet the evil by applying the remedy at once? What good could procrastination do? On the 1st of November next the tithes owners were to have no claim on the land, yet they were to be allowed their present revenues and all the outstanding claims. The government were, in fact, issuing a proclamation, as if by the ringing of a bell or by sound of trumpet, that all who had tithes claims should then enforce them; then should they call in the million and all arrears.—Even the executors of those who had claims were bound to enforce them, otherwise their own property would be responsible for the amount. The 1st of November, he predicted, would yield a plentiful crop of litigation and strife. He was told those claims were not much. If so, that was a reason why the government should pay them at once from the Treasury, and thus stop one source of dissension. In November next the old claims would be enforced, the million would be enforced, and the land tax would be enforced; that would be a sanguinary month. The proposed plan was neither uniform nor satisfactory; for it allowed landlords to reduce the tax, making an allowance varying from 25 to 40 per cent. The tax, too, was most unequal. Suppose there were three farms adjoining each other in different counties and differently rated, the man who was to pay the highest tax would, when he saw his neighbor pay less, say, "Why should I pay more than you? I will not do it." It would be of no use to tell him that the act of Parliament commanded it; the people had not that reverential opinion of the paternal tenderness of acts of Parliament, as they obey them tamely on all occasions. The bill was full of contradictions and difficulties.—Why did not government give the bonus of 40 per cent. on all occasions, and levy the rest? Why hatter with or wait for the concurrence of landlords, some of whom would take the bonus, and some would not? Suppose one landlord in Tipperary took the bonus, and that his neighbors did not, (Mr. O'Connell) would not like to be the driver to drive for that gentleman's rents. The present bill would make that which was now war against tithes, a war against property, and produce the destruction of the social system—that evil was increasing daily. There were commissioners appointed to examine into the tithes system, on whose report government professed to act. Why, then, legislate before that report was made? Why not force all to take a bonus, and levy the rest on the land? They should, if it were necessary, even raise it to eighty per cent. If two millions, the number according to the calculation of one party, of Protestants in Ireland required a permanent establishment, why even that would be a better ground for legislation on than the plan of counting a few landlords. Should it not be the object of government to extinguish tithes—should it not be desirable to redeem them for the value? But it would be better to redeem them for more than to convert them into land. If they were to establish a fund in perpetuity for the redemption of tithes, that would not be making too great a sacrifice to tranquillize Ireland. He did not like the precipitation of this measure. The Irish knew well what

to go for something in the ingredients of the reasons that ought to make them pause. But the government, as if having no regard for the Irish members as a body, had gathered the judgment of the hon. and learned member for Dublin, and, having got the opinion of that hon. and learned member, what did they do? Why, they acted in opposition to it. The hon. and learned member had told them that this bill would not do, and yet they persevered in pressing it. It was indeed impossible that the bill should do. It attempted to perpetuate a system which deviated one-seventh of the property of Ireland to provide for the spiritual wants of 5,000,000 of the population, and it was out of the question that a system like that should be endured. Lord ALTHORP said the hon. and learned member for Dublin had moved for a delay of the question, but although he opposed the plan proposed he had not stated any other mode of proceeding. It was true the hon. and learned member had recommended that government should again have recourse to a temporary application of the public money to meet present pressing necessities. The hon. and learned member would, he believed, admit that in the mere fact of delay there was great evil. That had been clearly shown by his right hon. friend. Another year of delay in realizing this property would throw upon it fresh doubts, and perhaps induce the belief that it was never intended to collect it. In that point of view, therefore, delay was to be avoided. Then the hon. and learned member had remarked that the different conduct of landlords under the bill would make some tenants pay all the tithes, and some sixty per cent, and some seventy-five per cent. Now he should say the effect of the provisions of this bill would be to induce all tenants and landlords as soon as might be to comply with its provisions, and if they did so they would be all on one footing. The hon. and learned member (Mr. H. Grattan) had said that the bill gave the landlords forty per cent. to the prejudice of the tenants, if they choose to exact it; but the fact was that the tenant would be as much benefited as the landlord; and that was one of the grounds upon which he calculated that the bill would not be so long coming into full operation as some hon. members had supposed it would be. The hon. and learned member for Dublin had asked why its operation was not compelled at once? That question had been seriously considered by the government, but it had not been thought advisable to impose suddenly a new responsibility upon the landlords, when they might be induced voluntarily to undertake it. The government considered that the measure ought to be put in full action as soon as possible, in order to promote peace and contentment in Ireland, but they preferred the means it now proposed to those of a more compulsory nature. The hon. and learned member for Tipperary appeared to think that he (Lord Althorp) had, on a previous occasion, thrown the whole blame upon his right hon. friend the member for Lancashire, for the measure of 1832, and the other measures which had proved unsuccessful. He had done so, but he fully believed that they would prove beneficial; and he supported them to the full extent of his power; but now, however, his opinion was changed, and he certainly thought that those measures were not well calculated to effect the object they had in view. He did not, therefore, throw the whole blame on his right hon. friend, but admitted that he was equally open to blame, if blame there ought to be. Then the honorable and learned member for Tipperary had remarked that the English tithes' bill and the church rates bill were given up, and asked why this measure should be persevered in? He would ask in reply, was the English tithes' bill, or the church rates' bill as pressing as this? Assuredly not. It was absolutely necessary that some such measure as that before the house should be adopted, unless the property in question was to be abandoned; but no such case existed with respect to English tithes. In the case of church rates, the payment of some might be refused, though he did not believe that such would be found to be the case; but if there was an end; whereas in the case of Irish tithes far more serious consequence would ensue. Complaint had been made of the clause authorizing the collection of the arrears. He could not admit the justice of that view. He did not at all think that the plan would be found difficult in practice. In fact the arrears were far less than might be supposed. The honorable and learned member for Dublin, he saw, shook his head, but such, he assured him, was the fact. (Hear, hear.) He had been attacked by the honorable and learned member for Tipperary for leaving out the redemption clause. He certainly thought that extraordinary; for that clause had been very much censured by those with whom the hon. and learned member generally acted. The fact was that in the present state of the market the redemption clause was practically very materially connected with the appropriation clause, and therefore it had been deemed right to omit it. With respect to the 5th clause he was ready to admit the criticism of the hon. and learned member for Tipperary; and the government would be prepared in committee to move an amendment on that clause. With respect to the question generally he thought it quite clear that matters could not be left in their present position. The question for the house to decide was between a plan proposed by the government, and a suggestion of the hon. and learned member for Dublin. The plan of government proposed the settlement of tithes by giving a bonus to the estates in Ireland; and he hoped and believed that, if adopted, it would be found to work satisfactorily. No one could be more aware of the difficulties of the question than he was, but he sincerely believed that the plan proposed would be found beneficial. It had been said why not postpone the question for the present, and call parliament together again early for the settlement of it? But his answer to that was, that there was no reason for delay; the parts of the bill most objected to had long been before the house; and as to the asserted absence of honorable members who were said to have objections to the bill, he could only suppose that, had those objections been very strong, the hon. members would have remained in their places to urge

Mr. LYNCH said he would support the amendment. He objected to the bill because it did not provide for the appropriation as it ought to be provided for. The objection to delay was that the property would not be realized in the mean time. He contended that under this bill there could—there would—there ought to be no collection of tithes. The bill was nothing more nor less than the bad system of 1832 with a new name. Every objection taken in the bill of 1832 applied equally to this bill. The bill made every landlord in Ireland a crown debtor, and placed the authority of government in new difficulty. His recommendation to the government was to wait for the report of the commission they had issued. Before any next that report would be presented, and then they could proceed upon something like information to legislate upon the subject. Mr. WARD supported the motion for going into committee, claiming to be understood at the same time as in no wise departing from those principles upon which his motion respecting the appropriation of church property was based. He was sorry that something definite respecting that appropriation was not declared before the measure before the house was further proceeded with; but, as he thought sufficient had already transpired on that point to bind the present or any future government to the consideration of the point, he would not allow his opinions to interfere with the progress of the measure. Mr. C. WADDY supported the amendment.—The bill which would come into operation in November next was so bad in its provisions that he would accept almost anything in its stead; but, had as it was, he would prefer having it to the measure before the house. The bill that would come into operation in November next was bad, the bill before the house was bad, and therefore he would not willingly take either one or the other. If the house wished to appease the Irish people they would adopt the proposition of the hon. and learned member for Dublin. It was idle to expect the Irish people would ever pay tithes; they never would, and what was more, they never could, be compelled to do so. He could not avoid expressing his surprise to see a government, one of the leading law officers of which was the representative of the Scotch metropolis, the metropolis of a country who had ever evinced a religious abhorrence to tithes, introducing a measure to perpetuate tithes in Ireland. (A laugh.) At all events he was the first of the name of Campbell who was found fighting in the ranks of the tithes exactors. (A laugh.) Mr. LUSHINGTON said he did not oppose the motion of the hon. and learned member for Dublin because he was not prepared to support a different appropriation of tithes, but because he expected by the passing of the present bill a surplus fund would be collected which it might be possible subsequently to appropriate, but which surplus he feared would be lost to Ireland if the proposed bill did not pass. He was willing that the existing incomes of the incumbents should be secured to them, but after that was done he would not consent to one shilling of the tithes fund reaching their pockets through the various collateral channels which at present so lavishly contributed to their wealth. His firm belief was, that in the end the house would be obliged to assent to a redemption of the tithes property, investment in land being wholly impossible; but in order to have tithes to redeem it was necessary to pass the measure proposed by the government. Mr. M. O'CONNELL supported the amendment. He had no objection to putting off the final enactment of this bill, and was confirmed in his opinion by a retrospect of the legislative measures which had been applied to Ireland for many years past. Mr. BARRON waited with much anxiety to hear some preferable plan to the present, proposed by some honorable members for the purpose of finally settling this most important question. But no such plan was proposed, or he would most certainly support it. He was also glad to find that all parties agreed in the principle, that this bill was a decided improvement on the old plan, and must lead to a final extinction of tithes. He could not consent to allow men's minds in Ireland to remain in their present most excited state on this subject. He could not allow the clergy the power or temptation to disturb that country, and though a landlord, he preferred placing the burden on the shoulders of all property, he hoped that the bill in committee would meet with considerable improvements, and particularly that the paltry arrears of tithes now due to the clergy, would be paid off by the government, and added to the sum already advanced by parliament, in order to equalize the system, and prevent the people being harassed by two sets of claimants, and thus extinguish those arrears, which, if left behind, would be sure to light up afresh the fire of national contention and warfare. The hon. secretary for Ireland allows that those arrears due to the clergy are now small, and it would be wise to pay them promptly.—This is one of the details that he would insist on being altered, but the time to do this is in committee, and he would not now dwell further on the subject. Another point he would, at the proper stage, urge is, to commence at once with the new plan of placing the tithes on the landlords, instead of deferring it to two or five years. He thought he could show good reason for this alteration. But these matters being part of the details, he would not now dwell on them. As for this act being a concession to the landlords of Ireland, as was very improperly stated in the house, he considered it no such thing. What is the fact? The landlord is by the terms of the act compelled to grant his tenant the full benefit of the forty per cent. he receives himself in the first instance—so that in reality the hon. is to the occupying tenantry of Ireland. In his part of Ireland three-fourths of the land are let out on lease, and often on long leases of thirty-one years, so that until the expiration of these leases the landlords will in point of fact have to pay the remaining sixty per cent. of the tithes, in future, and his tenant nothing. The power is certainly given by this act to levy this sixty per cent, but where is the landlord that will think of asking his tenant to pay it? I mean if that it must be a holder at rack rent or recent lettings.—

As for my part (said Mr. B.) I should consider myself unworthy of a seat in this house—unworthy the name or station of a landlord, if after a remission of forty per cent. in perpetuity on my estate, I should think of asking the poor occupying farmer for any of the remaining portion of the tithes during the expiration of present leases—of course after the expiration of leases, or during present leases where there is a bonus to be taken to make this sacrifice. Mr. B. said he was certain a majority of the landlords would act in a similar manner. The price of the country was at stake, their own properties were in danger, and it would be wise to make timely concessions of a part to secure the remainder. He was as ready as any man to allow that a great many landlords in Ireland did not do their duty, and that many omitted their lands; in the latter case their allowance of the tithes to the tenant would be only a just reduction to the country. But he for one would never allow that all the landlords in Ireland were oppressive. He could name many who were kind, indulgent, and honorable men, and as honor to their country. He fervently hoped that others would follow their example. But the great absurdity that English legislators have committed on this subject was in the appropriation of this property. They have legislated for Ireland as if she were a Protestant country—whereas it is notorious as the sun at noon day that she is not now and never was a Protestant country. Honorable members say that this property of the church merely followed the reform in that church. But surely this is a begging of the question. The truth is, the Irish church was never reformed in the meaning some men attach to that word—the Irish people never changed their religion; they maintained their own religion, handed down to them from their ancestors—they not only maintained their religion, but also their hierarchy and their priesthood down to the present day; and there is not a shadow of truth in the assertion that the property of the church followed the change in the religion of the people. On the contrary, it has preceded it—it remains yet to be seen if the people will follow it. And it is from this grand mistake that all the evils of Ireland are produced. Remedy this evil, or all legislation is vain. The people (whether right or wrong, is best left to divine determination) are Catholics, and acts of parliament declare that the Protestant religion is the established religion of Ireland. They might, by act of parliament, call the religion of Greece or of Rome Protestant, and certainly with as much truth. In the capacity of legislators here, it is the duty of every man to protect all classes equally in the free exercise of their religion, but to give a preponderance to the few, over the many, is contrary to common sense and justice. Mr. B. said he was for giving to the Protestant clergy now by law in possession of livings, the full amount of their incomes; but it is absurd to maintain as being so large a staff for so small a body of men as follow to the established church of Ireland. It is notorious, from returns on the table of the house, said Mr. B., that there are 747 parishes out of 2300 in Ireland in which there are no churches, no Protestant clergyman resident. The natural inference is, that there was no such for them to attend to—for, with penal laws, a rich church and a parliament ever ready to advance the Protestant interests, it is not clear that this large proportion of parishes deserted could be without churches or resident clergy, if the people required them. The question then is, will this house continue the system of paying this sinucure portion of the establishment? It is impossible. No doubt out of this house have personal motives which will be imputed to members who are anxious to go into committee on this bill, with a view to shape it, so as to relieve the people of Ireland from all collusion with the clergy. But such calumnies shall never deter me (said Mr. Barron) from doing my duty fearlessly here for the people. In my conscience, as an honest man, I believe this will work a great relief for the people—in all cases they are granted forty pounds out of every hundred, that they may at present, and in many cases, the full extinction of tithes will be accomplished. Believing this, (said Mr. B.) I think I should basely betray my duty to my constituents, and to the people of Ireland, if I did not accept it and try its effects. He is the worst coward who, when he is morally convinced, shrinks from his duty through fear of a personal attack. Mr. Barron had no motive in supporting this measure, but the one sincere desire to see peace and order restored in Ireland. He spoke in presence of his Majesty's ministers, and he asked them boldly in the face of the country, had he received any favours at their hands of a personal nature.—(Hear, hear, hear, from ministers.) No, he said, there was an independent man, neither minister, nor receiving favours, and in like manner, neither opposing or supporting the military except as their measures deserved. He did not vote for men but measures, and he despised the base attacks that were made on his character, conscious that they were illiberal and totally unfounded in facts. Now he, (Mr. B.), thought it his duty to state an additional reason why, as an honorable man, he conceived himself bound to go into committee on this bill. Several meetings of Irish members took place last May on this very bill.—The propositions then made to government by these members, representing the popular party in Ireland, were three—the first was to omit the appropriation clause that was in the bill; this the government conceded—the second was, that the government should value the old valuations were completed of as too high; this also was conceded—and the third was, to allow forty per cent. instead of fifteen per cent. reduction on the tithes; this also the government conceded—they also did more, and what he urged and considered the most valuable concession they gave the full benefit of the reduction to the occupying tenant. Now this was all that was asked, and he (Mr. B.) thought there was an implied, though certainly not an expressed, contract with the Ministry—that granting these valuable concessions to the people, the bill would not be opposed. He for one felt bound as a man of honor to go into the committee after these concessions on the part of the government—but he did so in the express understanding that he was to

be a holder at rack rent or recent lettings.—

SCRIPTS IN THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S CUSTODY.

Since we advertised the report Buckingham had come to the decision, to the highest bidder, a volume of Irish manuscripts, which I had in my library, or which I speak being surreptitiously carried away from Ireland, for the then alleged purpose of transcribing and publishing. This use to a certain extent—but by what process of Buckingham claim the original property? Shortly after our advertisement, it was stated, in reply to an enquiring quarter, "That there was no selling these manuscripts." This, we are to be a deception. We have seen a copy or two since by Mr. Philip Barrow, who has been to ascertain all the particulars of the manuscripts. The letter is from an aristocrat, at present in London; it is in French. The following is an extract:—

Home of Commons, July 23, 1834. I have endeavored to obtain authentic information of the contents of the Irish manuscripts, the avowee, told me, this day, I am in a treaty about this, and I can assure you that there is a clandestine carrying these national historical documents, and for alienating them for ever, that giving even an opportunity, by every principle of justice, propriety, and honor, that I can give, for what the Duke of Buckingham says that he is to look to the validity of the Duke's claims before they enter into any treaty—the Duke to beware how he tarnishes any valuable records of Irish history, any transfer of these works has already extensive interest throughout Ireland, and to know that a strong memorial is in the subject.

THE FERRAGE. The several Members of the House of Commons were raised to the Ferrage. Sir Francis Bouverie, Mr. Blyne, and Mr. Roch, are the names.

LORD LIEUTENANT. The transferee of the Lord-Lieutenancy of the County of Cork, General Sir Francis Bouverie, has been appointed to the Government of the County of Cork, and will be sworn in on the 26th inst.

COUNTY WEXFORD. A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the County of Wexford took place in a school room in that town, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the purchase of a new carriage for the County, which may be incurred by defending Mr. Waddy, the people's choice. James MD, presided on the occasion.

AGAINST THE RETURN OF MR. WADDY. A meeting of the County of Wexford took place on the 26th inst., for the purpose of raising a subscription for the purchase of a new carriage for the County, which may be incurred by defending Mr. Waddy, the people's choice. James MD, presided on the occasion.

INGSTOWN RAILROAD. The Railway is now completed from Salt-hill, Old Dunlany, and to-day opened, accompanied by a party of friends, in a carriage—the same which will be used to traverse it, and view the line.

H AND SCOTCH WHISKEY. The people of Scotland are dissatisfied with the duty on Scotch whisky, and are petitioning for its abolition. The duty is charged, and will materially impede the Scotch trade. The petition is signed by a large number of persons, and is addressed to the House of Commons.

THE COERCION BILL. The House of Commons has passed the Coercion Bill, which is designed to give effect to the provisions of the Act of the 26th of July, 1834, relative to the establishment of a firm foundation in certain counties for the establishment of colonies in the West Indies. The Bill is designed to give effect to the provisions of the Act of the 26th of July, 1834, relative to the establishment of a firm foundation in certain counties for the establishment of colonies in the West Indies.

SHANNON REGATTA. The Regatta of the Royal Western Yacht Club, which was held at Killybegs, on the 26th inst., was a most successful one. The prizes were contested by a large number of yachts, and the result was a most interesting one. The prizes were contested by a large number of yachts, and the result was a most interesting one.

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MR. ATKINSON'S THREE MEASURES.

We shall make no apology for presenting our readers with the following interesting letter, addressed to the Editor of a contemporary Journal, by Mr. Atkinson, a member of the House of Commons, and now on a tour through the counties as it speaks for itself in elegant and honest language, to the common sense and common interests of both countries, although by no means harmonizing with all the doctrines of our own opinions. The landed interest of Ireland, and to the constitution, in whose hands the law and the constitution are placed, the power of effecting useful improvements. GENTLEMEN.—I think it my duty to address to you the following observations upon the state of our common country, and the means by which it may be raised from its present state to a more prosperous condition. I do not do this, not from any sanguine expectation that the Government will be so far from the common sense and common interests of both countries, although by no means harmonizing with all the doctrines of our own opinions. I do this, because I feel that it is my duty to do so, and I feel that it is my duty to do so, and I feel that it is my duty to do so.

It is not the first time that I have thrown out these plans—I have frequently submitted them to the consideration of my friends, and they have been generally received with favor. I have frequently submitted them to the consideration of my friends, and they have been generally received with favor. I have frequently submitted them to the consideration of my friends, and they have been generally received with favor.

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FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Robert and Lady Tottenham, and Mr. and Mrs. Tottenham, have arrived at the Shelburne Hotel, St. James's. Lady Elizabeth Moore, the Hon. Miss King, Mr. Richard Nagle, Mr. J. C. O'Connell, Mr. C. J. O'Connell, and Mr. J. C. O'Connell, have arrived at the Shelburne Hotel, St. James's. The 8th Regiment, which was ordered to be sent to the West Indies, has been ordered to be sent to the West Indies. The 8th Regiment, which was ordered to be sent to the West Indies, has been ordered to be sent to the West Indies.

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THE ARMY.

On Saturday last, a detachment of the 53d Regiment, arrived in Dublin, under the command of Major St. John, Captain Hogg, Lieutenants Hughes and Davis, and Ensign the Hon. A. Arbuthnot. The 53d Regiment, which was ordered to be sent to the West Indies, has been ordered to be sent to the West Indies. The 53d Regiment, which was ordered to be sent to the West Indies, has been ordered to be sent to the West Indies.

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THE MARKET.

WATERFORD MARKETS, FRIDAY AUGUST 1. The market was well attended, and the trade was brisk. The prices of the various commodities were as follows:—

Table with 5 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes items like Butter, Flour, and various meats.

Butter, per cwt. 28 00; Flour, per cwt. 12 00; Beef, per lb. 6 00; Pork, per lb. 8 00; Mutton, per lb. 7 00; Lamb, per lb. 8 00; Veal, per lb. 6 00; Chicken, per lb. 10 00; Turkey, per lb. 12 00; Game, per lb. 15 00; Fish, per lb. 10 00; Fruit, per lb. 10 00; Vegetables, per lb. 10 00.

Some prime lots obtained 74s. Flour (24w) 30s to 31s 6d per bag; 32s, 22s to 27s 6d, 41s, 16s to 20s 6d. There is no price for Bacon or Scalded Pigs—they can only be nominally quoted (shipping rates from 20s 0d to 23 0d per barrel; do (miller's) from 24s 0d to 25 0d per do; Oats (shipping) 11s 0d to 13s; Indian Corn, 12s to 14s 6d; Barley, 11s to 12s 6d; Oatmeal, per ton 45s; Indian Corn, per barrel, 25s to 27s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, July 31. The market was well attended, and the trade was brisk. The prices of the various commodities were as follows:—

Table with 5 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes items like Butter, Flour, and various meats.

Butter, 70s 0d to 74s per cwt.; Wheat, 23s 0d to 25 0d per cwt.; Flour, 12s 0d to 13 0d per cwt.; Oats, 11s 0d to 13s; Indian Corn, 12s to 14s 6d; Barley, 11s to 12s 6d; Oatmeal, per ton 45s; Indian Corn, per barrel, 25s to 27s.

EGYPT.—The Odessa Journal gives from Alexandria the following account:—Mechemet Ali has vast projects for the benefit of Egypt. He is improving the roads, particularly that from Alexandria to Kahirah, and an enormous bridge is to be built, which is to be 400 toises long, and cost eight millions of francs (40 millions of francs); 100,000 men at least will be employed in building it. This extraordinary number of men will be required, for, on account of the drying of the Nile, scarcely four months will be left to work during the year. Many are afraid that the inundations will destroy what had been previously done; however, the necessary preparations are taking place, and materials are collecting on both sides of the river. Every where buildings are erecting, and the rage for building has extended to every one who has the means. Menon-square, in Alexandria, is now surrounded by splendid houses, built under the direction of talented architects.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

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